

denominations of national scope divided in

they understand the truth. I know that his policy of Southern restoration is taken a firm hold upon the popular mind, and that if they break with him they go to pieces. They shrink from any recognition of the extreme measures of Thaddeus Stevens; they have nothing to say of the bill providing for unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia—nothing in support of it.

soldiers in the late war to recruitment. Not only because the black man fought did he (Clark) demand equal rights for him, but because he had a right to them as a citizen who had assisted in the formation of the Government. The black man had as good a right to say the white man should not vote as the

John Cochran out-Heroed himself. Cochran denounced the Government as a centralist despotism, and that the community of traitors, with few Johnsons at their head, were rushing the country to ruin. The time had not yet come for open resistance; when it did—when the authorities failed to redress the wrongs—he was for resistance to the death. He said rather die a freeman than live a slave.

evidence that it is unsafe to leave the destinies of the nation. The welfare of the people of these States urges upon Congress the duty of establishing provisional government until the Southern people demonstrate a fit and prudent administration. The state of the

republican paper, and referring to an  
yesterday's Post, entitled 'Yankees,  
The inference is fair that the Wor-  
don't desire any 'Yankee' custom,  
y of Yankees, Persons of 'Yankee',





[illegible]

THE PUBLISHED ON THE FREE PRESS AS GENERAL  
ROBERT F. EMMER.

you will say the President does not agree in this  
very of the South and of the North. The canon  
of Virginia was fought against the rebel Lee,  
and *complicity in the fight against Andrew Johnson,*  
and *the camps of the Confederacy.* (Applause.)  
I have heard from the North that it is  
it from the canon into ideas; and the mo-  
a discrimination needed to-day is where the  
lines run. Camps fight while they are drawn  
apart; the lines are the same; the lines are  
the same.

The difficulty of the present moment is that  
are confused to and where the lines run. I will  
tell my ideas. Grant headed the Northern host. Lee  
the Southern host. The lines are the same.  
Tidying Congress heads the Northern host, and An-  
Johnson the South. (Loud and continued ap-  
plause.) And until you awaken the North to stand be-  
hind the President, you will not have the right  
to unite its own leadership and that of its enemy, the  
President.

It is not safe for a moment. Congress had been  
months looking to a party which said: "We be-  
lieve in the President, we believe in the President,  
it is right to head to justice; yet, Mr. Johnson, don't  
me for a moment that we will ever oppose you."

[illegible]

A JUDGE AT THE STENOGRAPH.

the *Evening Post*, which has been regarded as the most persistent, intelligent and high-souled of our journals. The *Evening Post* says that Andy was an *Evening Post* Democrat; that he may be understood republican government; but the answer to one place in the paper is, "I never over the head of the negro, you may then give back that race into the custody of the white South, and their former masters. The *Evening Post* answers with one hand and the *Evening Post* with the other, and cries out, "I will not let the government of white men!" (laughter) Now, I know that over its head and mine, for twenty years, have been the guarantees of an American Constitution, and I have read your sentiments and read the Declaration of Independence in the streets of Charleston, and William G. Sumner, with all that guarantee behind him, drew me to his most sanguine moments, that I could tread the streets of Charleston, or even his home, and come home again. He was of experience, and yet, with that experience behind him, you may give what name you please to a journal that knowingly advocates the service of American people, after such a war, the putting of four millions of blacks into the hands of their former masters. What a temptation to the negro to be a slave. He hates him now, for he is the ally of the *Evening Post*. The *Evening Post* put behind the fact that the custody of the negro is in the hands of the white South, which never protected my rights, and he backs the custody of the master. That philosophy, that is logic, the moderation, that is the outcome of that fanaticism.

After President Johnson again says he is that this President, at present checks government, wishes and believes. He believes, says he, to do, in a white man's government—in America.

There is one merit about his—frankness. When he was Vice-President he said, "I would sink the continent of Africa and its whole ten thousand millions of people to save the Union." He colored soldiers of Africa, when they stood out of him by the portico of the White House, the word "experiment" once, and the world cried out all Summer, "The President is trying an experiment, he is only developing the South, he is sending the cable to South Carolina to let her herself be his only drawing aside the devil's robes you may see him." But he sent his Secretary to Auburn to find—

"Now, I am going to ask you to make an experiment." What is it? Why, it is the experiment whether you can live here; the experiment whether the black race and the white race can live on one continent together. He says it is a wonderful thing that you can live here. I am going to ask you to understand a man read between the lines; I am going to ask you to understand the unconscious thought which he means. Notice the unconscious thought. He says, "I am going to ask you to make an experiment. Will you live here? Can you live here? Can the negro live here? Can he not be doing better than he is doing? Can he not be doing better? We shall try the experiment; try it as well as we can, and if we do not succeed, we will try to find a good place for you, such as, for instance, the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, and so on." There are 400,000 negroes in South Carolina, and 293,000 negroes in Mississippi. The problem goes down there, why should not the colored man live in the South? The white man says, "Where do you propose to go? (Laughter and applause.) You are going to go to the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, and so on. I can't have a troublesome servant to whom I have to say, 'Jock, I can't bear to say longer, you and I can't live on one house.' " And where does your honor think of going? (Laughter and applause.) But the President says, "I am going to ask you to make an experiment. We do not hold that doctrine. He says, 'But the President says, "I am going to ask you to make an experiment. We do not believe in it. I should have suggested in this, if I had been one of the negroes, that it would have been a good idea to make an experiment. I have mentioned the circumstance of this experiment before in my answer to the colored people. He don't believe in the possibility of the colored people living here. He believes in the possibility of racial equality. He believes in the possibility of racial equality. He is not capable of taking the status of political equality with the white race—in other words, he does not believe in the Northern idea. (Applause.) Now, these are the things that have been whipped up to be served back into Congress!"

Mr. Beecher has a certain course is magnanimity. This is my magnanimity. The idea that fought the war was the idea that the Government had no right to have the exclusive possession of the government until the same values involved in the war are settled beyond contingency. (Loud and continued applause.) Two men were sent to jail by the Government because they refused; they go to law, one man summons Evans and O'Connor and Brady, and pays them ten thousand dollars; they spend three years before your courts, and finally a verdict is returned against them. What would be the result? Would not you suppose that the victorious party would not for a civil engineer and run the railroad at the end of it? That is my end. But that the end of your war is to make a question and recorded the verdict, he shall walk up to his rival, rub his hands, and say, "Come, now, let us see what we have here." He will say, "What do you want I have the lawsuit for?" Unless the war was a frolic and by-play—a mere masquerade, if the war was a reality, if it meant anything, if it was worth anything, if it cost anything, if it cost thousands of lives, then it means that the idea which conquered in the war draws its life. (Cheers.) That is all claim of the South. I know, as I said, that the Government has been wrong, but I cannot put him in one scale, and I put by beside Wade Hampton with his hate, and Gov. Aiken with his ignorance. (Laughter.) Gov. Aiken is a millionaire—the richest

[illegible][illegible]

THE TEMPTATION OF IMPATIENCE  
But he recognized every element; he exhausted and transcended his own energy; he went to the verge and almost touched the limits where impetuous hunger and hate. He mustered out our army and called the Southern militia into existence, and then gave Congress Holston's choice of taking his reconstruction or none at all. He was not a man to be trifled with. He was the Northern system of equality. The safety of the Union means to crush the principle in the North that rallied to the support of Abraham Lincoln, and to which he confessed that he owed the success of the war. He was not a man to be trifled with. He was the North and the fear of disruption in the party to the left to frighten the public. This is not merely a narrow question—it is one to you of the prosperity and permanence of the Government. We hated the Irishman as much as the white race hated the negro. We hated the Jew because of the prejudice upon him and seeing it was in his power, took care to put a school-house over his head; so to the negro the bullet means education and progress. But it is a different question to you. You own a share in a national bank. You own a share in the Southern debt. You own a share in the negro means the payment of the Southern debt, or the repudiation of the Northern debt; our bonds will come back from Europe, and will become a drug in the market. The speaker went on to say that under this condition of things, which grate into us like a knife, we must have a new president. John Johnson desires to inaugurate. The men of the South were emigrating into Missouri and Iowa, distrustful of the security of their own homes. How new could be reconstruction. It must be induced to take

last way. Northern Negroes cannot get on alone. Negro  
down South. Southern Negroes cannot get on alone. Negro  
anywhere. The Negro people here do not mean everything good.  
No platform, speaker, or Congressional Radical can  
make the Union clean and sound in a few days. It is  
a question yet whether the government will be saved.  
It is not certain that free institutions still exist here.  
country. Southern ideas are not yet extinguished.  
The other day, Henry Ward Beecher to Panell Hall, Boston,  
Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, carried a message that ever came  
and brought the message of the people to the Loyalty League  
to that house. Gov. Parsons said to the Loyalty League  
"We don't believe in Massachusetts."  
You believe in free schools; we don't. You believe in  
mechanic being your equal before the Law; we don't.  
You want to put our heel upon Massachusettsians; we don't.  
They are all both; we have reconstructed Massachusetts on  
Alabama; you will lose.

[illegible]

Until the promulgation of capital and labor was settled—and it would only be settled justly—the South could never settle down into a harmonious basis of property. New England and New York had tried the free-trade system, and had failed. The free-trade system had prospered with a marvellous prosperity. Let the South make a similar experiment, and the same result would follow. The war was wanting; something was wanted. We thought that the great principle which South Carolina was to establish was the Abolitionists wanted to raise it. You will testify how hard we tried to raise it. It was whether slavery or democracy should rule the continent. She said, "We will have her time, and the court began with which to carry it, and lost the cause. She ought now to submit to the verdict, and allow the North to plant one foot on the Lakes and the other on the Gulf, and establish everywhere free and equal institutions." Philip said, "The South has lost her time, and her heritage which the heroism of the soldiers had won for her." He referred to the story of Sir Philip Sydney, but said he could match it with a thousand instances of a man who can take you, he said, to the battle of a soldier's widow's story. He said, "The South has had months in that hell at Andersonville, where, in the midst of starvation and cold and suffering, the voice of the tempter came to them, and said, 'If you will only give up, you will be free, and you are liberty and food for the rest of the world.'"

A fortnight later, in a greater stride, the same voice said: Here are food and comfort for you if you will come out and make above for us as you did in Massachusetts. He said, "The South has lost its life, and whistled 'The old flag forever!'—imploring the South to cast away the victory which men such as these have won for the idea of the nation—the idea of free labor. (Prolonged applause.)"

MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION.

THE PRESIDENT AS AN EDITOR.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A CUREN'S RELIC OF BARNABAS'—The Lexington (Ky.) *Master and Reporter* contains an advertisement of a Commissioner's sale, to be held on the 1st of February, next, under the following conditions:—

"I will also, under said order, sell at the same time and place a Negro Man, named WILL, or WILLIAM.

"After naming the terms on which the land will be sold, the master commissioner continues:—"The said Negro man, WILL, or WILLIAM, will be sold on a credit of four months, the purchaser to execute bond with good security for the purchase price, payable to the said Commissioner, and to have the force and effect of judgment."

W. J. SKELLEN,  
Master Commissioner Woodford C. C."

[illegible]

Warren \$2,633; J. Warren \$1,944; Jas. Wormley \$703; John West \$5,293; Wm. Wormley \$2,582; and Wm. Walker \$1,504.

The aggregate amount of taxable property owned by this class in this city for the year 1872-73 was \$538,309, on which were collected for taxes \$40,120. The probable amount assessed in 1865 for the colored people is one million dollars, which will be made to pay in the treasury a tax of one hundred thousand dollars. This is one century ago, and is, of itself alone, a voluminous contribution upon the industry and economy of those persons who are said to be "unable to take care of themselves and nearly all of whom have either been slaves or the descendants of human chattels."

**THE FREEDMEN.**

GEN. HOWARD of the Freedmen's Bureau gave a Lecture on Saturday evening last to a rather thin audience in Cooper Institute. From the report in the *Tribune* we extract the following:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

very on the one hand, and the emancipation, on the other, as the only way to meet the North with its gigantic resources as an intermediary agent between the two classes. As a leader (General has called it) "Harriet of Impossibilities," I doubt whether I was not the only person in the country who saw the problem. My thoughts centered on the actual state of things at the South; I could not forget all the thousands of human beings who were being sold, devastated homes and devastated farms, mangled cities and plundered villages; but people were crying out for the "rights of the colored people," and I was first distressed as labor must be settled—the first thing to be done was to get the laborer out of the hands of the slaveholder. I was not without starvation that question must be settled immediately. It was very tempting to this effect to say, "I will not do this," and I was very easily won by military power to regulate matters in this way. The cities recommending this course poured in their support. I was told that "Wells" had been accused that the Blacks and Whites should recognize the rights of the colored people, and that the slaveholders and laborers that they had an identity of interest, and it was necessary to correct the false notion that the colored people were not entitled to freedom. Some of our papers carry that the object of the Freedmen's Bureau is to support negroes in this way, and I am sure that the colored people are not the only ones who are not the object, but the object is diametrically the other way. I am sure that the colored people are not the future as it is now, my impression is that there will be no more need of any agency of the General Government in this country, and that the colored people will be placed in Louisiana today—property as changing hands, lands and titles, property as changing hands, and the colored people will be the most numerous, they never worry themselves about the social equality (harsh), and I am sure that the colored people will be the most true of Louisiana, as regards property, is true of almost every other State. In Mississippi the demand for slaves is increasing, and in Arkansas they want them for the same reason. I am sure that the colored people will pay from \$30 to \$25 a month. The

seems to have sprung up with a new life. The streets are full of wagons loaded, the stores are open, and the negroes are busy. I find many of the negroes do not know how to work, but many from the South, and it is schooled here by editors and everybody else. The great majority of the negroes are at work, and in five years we shall be fairly on the road to material prosperity. Harmony between owners and labor is the program. The military power can make it. I have said to Congress that education will go far toward it. This seems a plain proposition, and yet it is disputed. A general belief existed North, as well as South, not very long ago, that the negroes were the cause of the war, and that the South or the North—who would try the experiment, and the experiment has proved a complete success. Applause.

They think the negroes were not intended by nature to be free. I think they were.

[illegible][illegible]

**FRANCE AND MEXICO** The presence of Mexican occupation by French troops in Mexico has created a negative reaction among the French people. The Paris press actively criticizes the Mexican Government and the French Government. The press also points out the political and economic situation in Mexico and the role of the French Government in the country. The press also points out the political and economic situation in Mexico and the role of the French Government in the country.

[illegible]

ceived from his government instructions to resign, and with all possible haste the orders now in London for the construction of several steam iron-clad ships for the Spanish Navy. There are, altogether, 12 orders for 12 iron-clad ships building in different parts of Great Britain, and 10 for the Spanish government, and similar orders have been sent to London and the other ports. Now that internal difficulties have been somewhat allayed by the disbanding of Prim's volunteers, these instructions have a rather peculiar significance. A surmise may be indulged that the speedy completion of the vessels may have some reference to the not over pleasant relation of Spain with other South American republics besides Chili.

[illegible]

**KENTUCKY LOYALTY.**—On Wednesday last the Kentucky Senate adopted the House resolutions, requesting the removal of the troops from the State, condemning the Freedmen's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and rejecting the Constitutional Amendment.

American Anti-Slavery Society.			
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